# THE FLASH FLOOD AND INTENSE RAINFALL EXPERIMENT: LESSONS LEARNED AND FUTURE PLANS

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### When it Rains, it Pours...

According to NOAA, flooding results in ~ \$8 billion in damages and ~89 fatalities per year

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Boulder, 2013

9 April

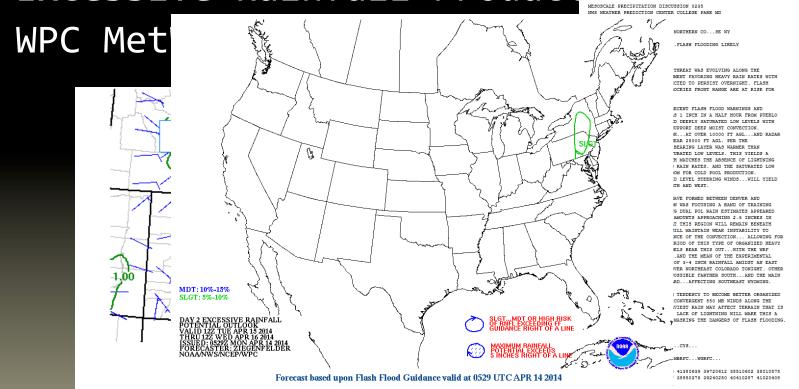


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### When it Rains, it Pours...

 According to NOAA, flooding results in ~\$8 billion in damages and ~89 fatalities per year

Excessive Rainfall Products



#### Flash Flood Forecasting: Challenges

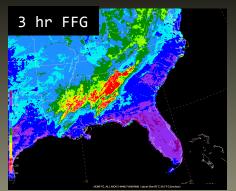
- The details of convection are hard to predict
  - Hires models do well in showing that convection is likely to happen
  - Struggle with the details
    - Timing, location, QPF amounts
- Hydrologic response is also difficult
  - How will precipitation be received by the land surface?
  - Small scale, very sensitive to changes in space
  - As of now, Flash Flood Guidance (FFG) provides the best way to gauge hydrologic response

### Flash Flood Forecasting: Challenges

### Need to explore techniques to improve short term OPF and flash flood forecasts

- What to learn:
  - The value of hi-res deterministic guidance
  - The value of probabilistic guidance
    - Can hi-res ensemble probabilities be helpful in flash flood forecasting?
    - What needs to be done to maximize the effectiveness of the guidance?
  - The value hydrologic information
  - Are flash flood forecasts reliable in the 1-6 hour time frame?







#### Developing Guidance: How Do we Maximize What we Have?

 Use hi-res models to generate probabilistic information to assess flash flood threat

Hi-res ensembles can provide a variety of solutions



What if FFG is 2" in 3 hours?

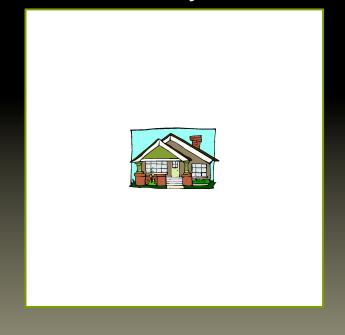
Max 3 hr QPF		
1.4"	2.4"	.78"
2.3"	1.8"	2.7"
3.7"	4.3"	2.8"

### Developing Guidance: How Do we Maximize What we Have?

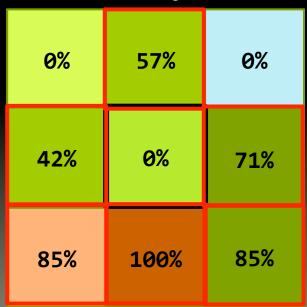
- Use hi-res models to generate probabilistic information to assess flash flood threat
  - QPF Probabilities
  - Couple with FFG: OPF > FFG probabilities

provide a variety of solutions

Prob 3 hr QPF > 2"

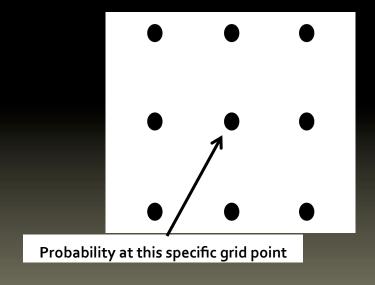


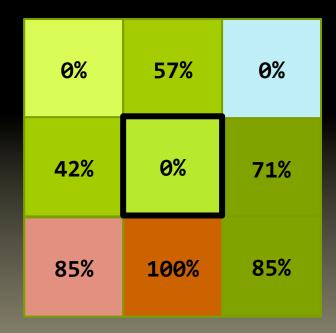
What if FFG is 2" in 3 hours?
Is the threat really zero??



# Developing Guidance: Neighborhood Maximum Probabilities

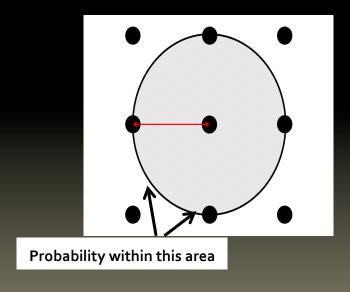
 Probability of an event happening within a certain distance of a grid point





# Developing Guidance: Neighborhood Maximum Probabilities

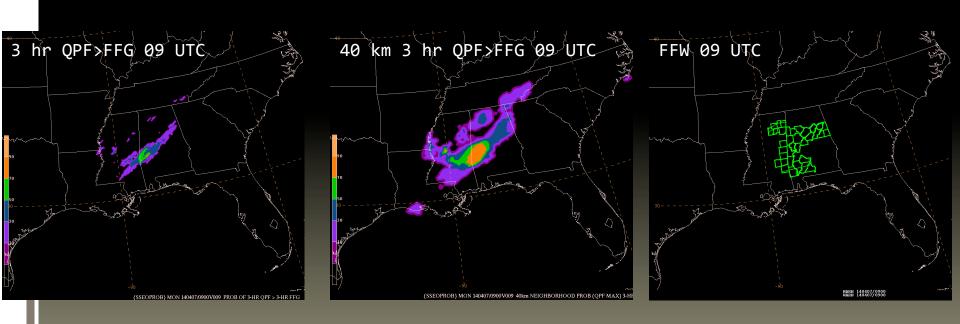
- Probability of an event happening within a certain distance of a grid point
  - Replace the value at a grid point with the maximum value within a radius (e.g. 40 km)





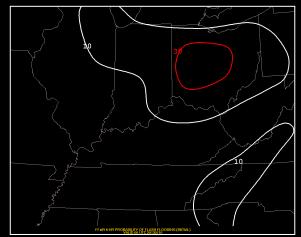
# Developing Guidance: Neighborhood Maximum Probabilities

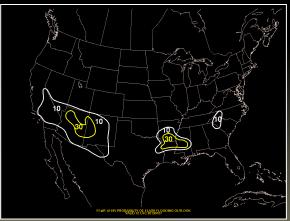
- Probability of an event happening within a certain distance of a grid point
  - Replace the value at a grid point with the maximum value with a radius (e.g. 40 km)



### Flash Flood and Intense Rainfall Experiment (FFaIR): July 8 - 26, 2013

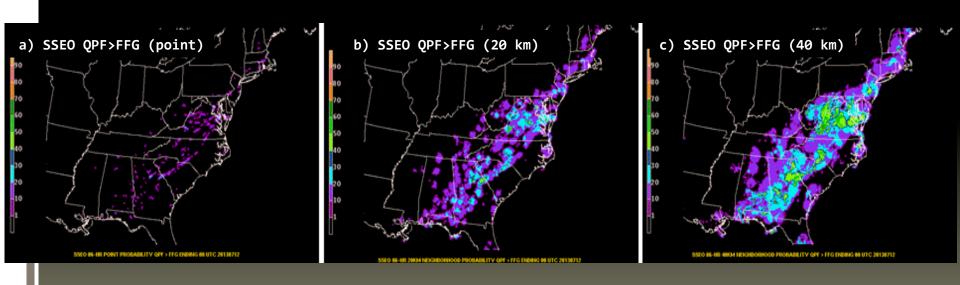
- 26 participants representing operations, research, and academia
  - 8 remote participants
- Daily Activities
  - 12 hr probabilistic precipitation forecast (12 - 00 UTC)
    - Probability of exceeding 1"
  - 6 hr probabilistic flash flood forecast (18 - 00 UTC)
    - Prelim
    - Update
  - 12 hr probabilistic flash flood outlook forecast (00 - 12 UTC)Subjective Evaluation



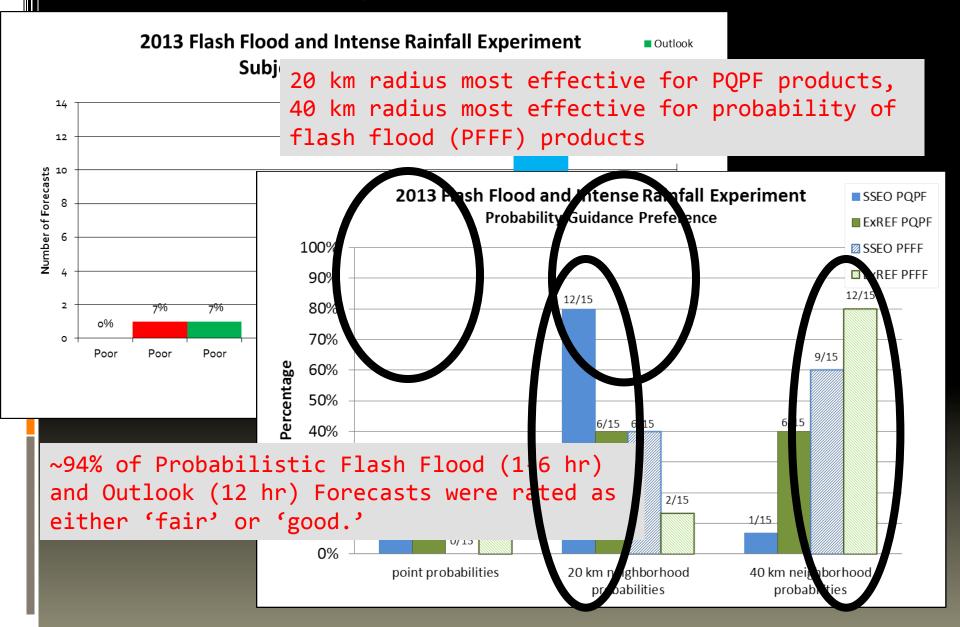


### FFaIR: Testing and Evaluation

- Created QPF exceedance N-hood max probabilities
  - Storm Scale Ensemble of Opportunity (SSEO)
  - Experimental Regional Ensemble Forecasting System (ExREF)
    - OPF > 1" & 3"
    - QPF > FFG



### FFaIR: Subjective Results



#### Lessons Learned: Guidance

- High resolution (convection-allowing) guidance can provide valuable information about the potential for flash flooding before event begins
- Probabilities of QPF > FFG provide valuable forecast guidance
  - Neighborhood probabilities can be a particularly useful forecast tool – account for spatial uncertainty in both QPF and hydrologic response
- Flash flood guidance is useful for assessing national vulnerability to flash flooding, but has limitations
  - Different methods used at different RFCs
  - Data latency due to varying issuance times
  - Multiple time periods 1 hr, 3 hr, 6 hr
  - Complex terrain presents unique challenges

#### Lessons Learned: Overall

- Gap in understanding between the meteorological and hydrologic aspects of flash flood forecasting
  - Heavy rain ≠ flash flooding
  - Meteorological confidence ≠ hydrologic confidence
    - Slight spatial and temporal variations change antecedent conditions, basin response characteristics, etc.
- Forecasters successfully able to identify regions with a flash flood threat 6 - 12 hours in advance

### Ongoing Work: 2014 FFaIR

- We crawled. Now it's time to walk.
  - Introduce upgrades to neighborhood probabilities
    - Reduce the data latency of FFG in QPF > FFG products → 06 and 18 UTC cycles
    - Create exceedance ratios
      - QPF > .75 FFG
  - □ Customize SSEO
    - Add HRRR as a member(s)
  - Investigate use of other hi-res guidance
- Continue to explore flash flood forecasting beyond the near-term 6 hour period
  - Explore changes to our Excessive Rainfall Product